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ly our friends who fivor us with manuscript tion wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Joe Wheeler, American.

In a speech at Nashville on Thursday last Gen. JOE WHEELER said :

"The history of the last 300 years has conclusively shown that colonial governments alone can retain permanent control of foreign markets. I am a firm believer that it will be in our power to instill the ciples of American civilization in the peoples of he Philippines."

Gen. WHEELER is proud of his country and believes in its capacity to extend to ther peoples its institutions and its civilization. 'The opponents of expansion doubt or deny that capacity. The noisiest of them never mass an opportunity to sneer at the United States, to impute corruption and ignorance and base motives to its public men, to insist that it is tainted and incompetent. They are not proud of their coun-They are ashamed of it. As they distrust the ability of Americans to rule themselves at home, they naturally distrust their ability to rule other people. If American self-government is such a shame-

ful failure, they ask, why try to extend it? JOE WHEELER, like GEORGE DEWEY, be-Heves in the American people. He believes that the annexation of the Philippines will be advantageous to the United States and that the introduction of American civilization will be advantageous to the inhabitants of the Philippines.

The country has just voted to sustain the views of WHEELER, DEWEY, and McKINDEY.

A Significant Fact.

It is significant that in calculating the Republican and sound-money majority in the House of Representatives all hands agree in putting against it the whole body of the Democrats, Populists and so-called Bilver Republicans combined as a solid Bryanite fusion.

When the Associated Press was circulating Its reports & a detitious Democratic mafority it included with the Democrats their Populist and Silver Republican allies as a matter of course. At no time, even when the Democrats were most boastful before the election, was there any expectation of a Democratic majority otherwise. All the fictitious reports after the election, contrived by the Associated Press to bolster up the liopes of Democrats and terrify the financial markets, were based on the falsification of returns of the Congress elections, with a view to making it appear that the fusion of Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans would be in control of the House as a compact silverite and Bryanite combination. The Democratic delegation from New York was included in it, along with the rest. The Democrats specifically never had a chance never a hope of winning a majority by

Democratic papers professing soundmoney principles exulted over the triumph as represented by the fictitious Associated Press despatches. The bogus Democratic victory they published was based on a Bryanite combination only, in which, as we have said, it was assumed, and doubtless with good reason, that the solid Democratic delegation from this city would join.

Happily for the honor and prosperity of the majority in Representatives is incontestably Republican, and consequently favorable to the security of business and finance. Wall street, which on Wednesday was disturbed by anxiety caused by the false and malicious Associated Press reports, was buoyant on Thursday when the absolute accuracy of THE SUN'S truthful returns of election night was established beyond the possibility of doubt or question.

The incident, however, has served to make it manifest that in both the public mind and the estimation of all the Democratic papers, whatever their professions as to the currency, a victory for a Populist or a silverite Republican is as distinctively a Democratic triumph as the election of a Representative regularly labelled as Democratic. They are still bound together in the same tight alliance which they made in 1896. As one army they were beaten at the polls on Tuesday last.

Germany and Spain.

It seems to be settled that the German Emperor, on his return voyage from the Holy Land, will stop at a Spanish port. He may, possibly, accept an invitation to go to Madrid. Should he have an interview with the Queen Regent, there is no doubt that he will be implored to employ his influence to avert from Spain the loss of the Philippine Islands, or, at least, to procure for her some compensation that she shall deem adequate. Is such a request likely to be granted?

It is natural enough that Spaniards should answer the question in the affirmative. They know that Kaiser WILLIAM IL. is credited with a chivalrous disposition, not by any means impervious to sentimental considerations or insensible to feminine appeals. They know, also, that he is inclined to please his ally, Francis Joseph. and that the fate of the Hapsburg Princess, who is now Queen Regent of Spain, viewed with the liveliest concern at the Imperial Court of Vienna. It is no less plain to them that the ownership of islands which occupy an important strategic position with relation to China cannot be a matter of indifference to sovereign who, by his seizure of Kiso Chou, seemed to give proof of personal designs upon the Middle Kingdom. That the German Empire desires insular possessions in the Far East was shown by its energetic, but, as it turned out, unsuccessattempt to acquire the Carolines. Should the German Emperor enable Spain to retain the Philippines, she sould afford to attest her gratitude by ceding to him one or more of the islands. Should he, on the other hand, assist her to sell them at a price which she might deem satisfactory, she would still have it in her power to reward him with the gift of the whole or a part of the Caroline archipelago. It is, therefore, easy to understand why many people at Madrid believe that both athy and self-interest will prompt

matic interposition on her behalf.

When, however, we survey the matter closely and coolly, we can discern no sufficent reason for expecting any such move upon the Kaiser's part. It is certain that no such step was contemplated when he left Berlin on his journey to the Orient, otherwise his Ministry of Foreign Affairs would not have denied, as it did deny on Nov. 10, the report that Germany would protest, should the deliberations of the Paris Peace Conference result in the cession of the Philippines to United States. Nothing has occurred since to change the resolution previously formed, unless a proposal of intervention has been secretly made by Russia and France. Even such a proposal would probably be rejected on several grounds: First, Germany, as a manufacturing and commercial nation, has less to gain by the exploitation of the single province of Shan-Tung than by keeping the greater part of the Middle Kingdom open to trade. If she had to choose between the alternatives, it would be better for her to give back Kino Chou than to see the whole of China eventually occupied by a rigorously protectionist power like Russia. She will not be reduced to such a choice, however, if, henceforth, she shall make up her mind to cooperate with England, for then she can both keep her sphere of influence in Shan-Tung and retain access to every Chinese port except Tallenwan, which is actually in Russian hands.

Having once made up her mind that her commercial interests in the Far East are identical with those of England, Germany must recognize, as England does, that the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States would represent a decisive addition to the strength of the powers committed to the policy of the "open door." It is indisputable that Great Britain, Germany and the United States combined could, even without the aid of Japan, frustrate the plans of Russia and France for the further dismemberment of China. So far, then, as his paramount inter ests on the western shore of the Pacific are concerned, the German Emperor should welcome the proximity of Americans, while, if he considers that he needs one or more coaling stations, these can be cheaply bought in the Carolines. The purchase of an island or two would cost WILLIAM incomparably less than would a war against the United States.

As for sentimental considerations, there s no reason to suppose that Kaiser WIL-LIAM IL is more or less callous to them than are most sovereigns. Manifestly, he was not swayed by them in the case of the Armenian Christians, neither has he taken any part in the final proceedings by which the Turkish troops have been compelled to withdraw from Crete. No doubt he feels and will express sympathy for the Queen Regent, CHRISTINA, who sees her treasury threatened with bankruptcy and her son's throne in peril, but not on that account will he expose German com merce, now so prosperous, and German colonies, so lately won, to the risks of a maritime war. He would gladly, no doubt, use his influence to thwart Carlist plots, and he may even offer some financial relief by proposing to buy the Carolines, where his subjects already have some val uable trade concessions. Here, however, his demonstrations of good will are likely to stop. The precise terms of the Anglo

German agreement are as yet unpublished but we know that, in pursuance of that agreement, Kaiser WILLIAM II. threw over the Transvasl. The awakening to his true interests which brought about that change of front may be also expected to cause him to follow England's lead in the matter of the Philippines.

What that lead is, should be as patent a Madrid as it is in Washington.

Baseball.

Before long the head men of the National League Baseball Clubs will have to discus again with each other methods of making the national game orderly and decent.

The way to restore order is to suppres That is to be done by having upon the field at every game a man charge with the task of keeping order, clothed with full authority for that purpose, and rigidly held to his duty. Such a person presides over every human contest short of war, where the God of Battles decides, and he is known as an umpire.

To a people immensely interested and highly trained in physical games, and boiling with sporting blood, this will sound like a superfluous repetition of sport's A B C. But such has been the rufflanism and anarchy of baseball as managed by the soclety of National League Presidents that the elemental principles of athletic competition must be told and retold to them as if to children, until they come to know that they must be observed.

Wrangling with the umpire must be abolished, and, to accomplish that, two in fluences that have kept it alive must be overcome.

The first has been treachery among the club men themselves. For example, FREED-MAN of New York signed an agreement to enforce the rules for order, and then kept his men up to the top notch of rowdviam and independence of the umpire, and the majority of the clubs followed suit. A belief has prevailed, probably as a result of habit, that a stiff argument with the umpire against every unfavorable decision enliven the players that engage in it and helps to win games. Let the belief in wrangling as a stimulus be well or ill founded, wrangling must be abolished.

The second obstacle to decent baseball i a certain paretic view of the situation held by enough newspapers to keep in coun tenance the rowdy players and Presidents. We will give in some fulness the very finest example of it that has come before us. a recent portion of our esteemed contemporary the Boston Herald:

"There is another point to be considered. It discipline among the players. In this is compre hended rowdyism upon the field. Complaints on this point have been continued the present year. Some of these are well founded, but we have had little of this trouble in Boston. We have reached the conclusion that the cause of it is not all with the players. umpires themselves are in part responsible for it Umpires might be mentioned whose judgment is good, and who have so fair a manner upon the field that the questioning of their decision is selden seen. We are inclined to have charity for a playe also who is very sure he has made a point, and finds it not allowed by an umpire, if he breaks out in some expression of feeling. There is human nature in this, and unless he is ugly and abusive we would treat it leniently. A good umpire knows how to deal with it without adopting the ma ner of tyrannizing or inflicting severe penalties when s more considerate treatment will have better results. Now, we doubt the wisdom of emphasiz outbreaks upon the field unless they take on a clearly dangerous character."

This is rowdyism pure and simple, if un conscious. For a player to insist that what the umpire called a strike was a ball, or that he was safe when declared out, is the German Katser to heed the Queen Re- | only

gent's request, so far as to cessay a diplo- is simply "human nature," to be treated | 1882, yet it was nearly ten years before its with lenity, unless the man is "ugly or abusive." Not wrangling, but unseemly manner in wrangling, calls for rebuke. Out breaks upon the field should not be noticed seriously unless they take on a character "clearly dangerous," or, we suppose, homicidal. Only "some of the complaints" against the anarchy that has disgraced the game this season are well founded; most of them ought not to have been made. In Boston there was only a "little of this trouble," evidently not too much, in the Herald's opinion. The players are "not all to blame; the umpires are "in part responsible. Good umpires, of fair manner, see their de

cisions questioned "seldom." That is to say, as the rowdies themselves say, that not the umpire's opinion, but the outsider's opinion, is the one to go by upon questions of play. Put into the shape of a rule, the Boaton Herald system would be: 'Thirty seconds or more (some reasonable time) allowed after every decision for players to wrangle with the umpire. Attacks of a dangerous character strictly forbidden Old rule forbidding umpire to reverse de-

cision to stand, of course."

So long as the professional ball players are regarded as a mob, to be appealed to and persuaded, instead of a body of athletes subject to discipline and the first rule of sport (obedience to the umpire), or so long as they are regarded as children whose will fulness and temper the umpires, like indul gent parents, must always humor, baseball will be a farce as a game and a victous rather than a wholesome influence upon outdoor sports

And it won't make money.

Nikola Tesla and His Quest.

NIKOLA TESLA has just made public some facts about an invention intended to make war too terrible to be prosecuted, and thus to insure peace between nations. The war with Spain drew Mr. TESLA'S mind aside for the time from the line of studies which has engaged him for years. Inspired and fired by patriotism, he has applied to a war engine some of the principles which he discovered in following his inquiries into new methods of applying energy to the purposes of peace. The success or failure of Mr. TESLA's

latest invention will not turn him away from the great project which has possessed his mind for years. This, as he puts it, is to harness the sun's power to do the work of mankind. He does not mean to catch the power of the sun's rays directly, but to utilize that enormous portion of their power which is expended upon the earth's surface in sucking from sea and lake waters which are afterward precipitated upon the higher parts of the land.

That there are waterfalls upon the earth which are capable of producing all the energy which mankind uses for power, heat and light is well known. The use of water powers, however, is limited within narrow margins, partly because of the investment cost of installment, but chiefly because the great waterfalls are remote from the seats of population and trade. Before Mr. TESLA began his researches there was no method known by which the power generated at a remote place could be transmitted to where it was wanted except at a loss of efficiency which was prohibitory. Since that time, by the use of currents of from 10,000 to 20,000 volts, it has become possible to send electric power sucessfully over wires for thirty-five miles or nore, and one plant is now building to transmit power eighty-five miles.

But to utilize the great water powers of the world, the transmittal of energy for a distance of from fifty to one hundred miles is hardly more useful than a reach of eight or ten miles. Mr. TESLA designs to annihilate space. He would take the power of a Niagara, transform it into an electric current, and send this without appreciable loss to any place on earth where it was needed for use. Mr. TESLA has, accordingly, devised an electric oscillator ill receive the electric from its source and give it an intensity which, as the inventor calculates would enable a copper thread to carry 50,-000-horse power across the ocean. Mr. TESLA claims to have discovered, furthermore, that at an altitude easily reached by balloons the rarefled air has a conductivity equal to copper, while the denser layer of air below is a non-conductor. He proposes to suspend one pole of his electric circuit in the air at Niagara Falls and the other at Paris, and to forward his current through the upper air to France, whence it shall return through the earth when its active energy has been expended in work. He believes that he will be able to make this demonstration in 1900 as an exhibit at the coming world's fair at Paris, and to drive all the machinery at that exposition with the power from our great waterfall. The significance of his success would be that coal would become a convenience instead of a necessity, and water power and electricity would replace coal and steam for the work of the world. Another great quest which Mr. Test.

has been conducting side by side with this, and in fact leading along the same lines, is for the means of producing light from electricity without heat. It was well known when TESLA began his studies that a Crookes vacuum tube could be made to glow by passing through it currents of electricity at a high tension, but no electrician could evolve from these tubes more than a phosphorescent glow. To turn this into a white light which should shine like the face of the sun itself was the problem to be solved. All his investigations led Mr. TESLA to conclude that the thing which was needed was to be able to give to electrical currents voltages enormously beyond any which had ever been produced, and then to be able to handle and control the currents thus transformed. From this need grew his electrical oscillator, with which Mr. TESLA proposes to produce a current with an intensity of 800,000 volts, capable of transmission across the Atlantic. In Mr. TESLA's laboratory the vacuum tubes glow like sunshine, and their introduction for use is waiting only for a reduction of the cost of their light to a commercial basis, a reduction which he says is near at hand.

Since Mr. TESLA began investigating the possibilities of such high tension currents as he produces by means of his oscillator he has made some startling announce ments, such as that of his ability to use the whole earth as a conductor, and to telegraph to any part of its surface from any other part, sending messages jointly to many stations or separately to each at will. Perhaps because none of these late triumphs of Mr. TESLA's genius have yet been brought into practical use, there are many persons who declare that he is a visionary and impractical. It must be remembered that his discovery of the rotating electric field was of as great im-

value was fully recognized. The personality of NIROLA TESLA is as interesting as are the results of his scientific labors. His ways of work differ radically from the methods of those who study by experiment and elimination. TESLA seldom experiments, and when he does it is to prove a theory, not to form one. In eleven years, he says, only one of his experiments has falled. His process are mental, and at times, he declares, his mind reaches out into fields so vast that he is afraid, and recalls it. He verifies his conclusions afterward by figures and ex periments.

No other great scientific genius ever turned aside from his work to devise means for putting an end to war. Others have invented guns, armor, explosives, and other accessories of war, but even in these case the inventions were in a line with work in which the inventors were already engaged. Mr. TESLA'S first design was to apply his method of control to such engines as automobile torpedoes, and to use these to destroy the Spanish fleets, but as he went on, the broader idea came to him to make his war machine so irresistible as to render war itself improbable.

The Defective Flue.

About this time, as the old-fashioned almanacs used to express it, look for confiagrations from defective flues. Usually, it is the church, the sexton of which makes up a roaring fire in his furnace on Saturday evening, and goes home, leaving it to burn in full fierceness so as to have the building nice and warm on Sunday morning. The flue gets overheated, and overheats the contiguous woodwork, and by the time the congregation assembles, the entire building is in a blaze. Besides churches, country houses are frequent victims of disas ters proceeding from a similar cause The furnace, or the kitchen fire, is driven to its utmost at the approach of winter, to warm the house or to cook a dinner for a large party of guests; the redhot flue sets fire to the beams and floors through which it passes, and the whole house goes up in smoke. In this way, the residence at Westbury. L. L. occupied by Mr. CLARENCE MACKAY, was burned on Monday evening; and that of Mr. GEORGE P. Eustis, in the same neighborhood, met last autumn a like fate. Mr. DUNCAN EL-LIOTT'S dwelling at West Chester, Mr. Con-NELIUS VANDERBILT'S at Newport, Mr. VAN RENSBELAER CHUGER'S at Oyster Bay. are also illustrations of the mischief of which defective flues are capable.

Speaking correctly, it is not the flue, in these cases, which should be condemned as defective, but the construction of the woodwork about it. A defect in a flue would, by itself, merely permit heat and smoke to escape, and would do no other damage. Only when the escaping products of combustion find in their path a beam or a floor plank can they create a conflagration. Not the mason, therefore, but the earpenter, and the architect who stands behind both, deserve blame for the catastrophe which occurs in consequence of their neglect or their ignorance.

No wooden building, or building into the construction of which wood enters largely, is safe against defects in chimney flues so long as any part of its woodwork touches or even lies near the chimney. The habit which builders have of laying brick hearths upon wooden beams and of trusting to the non-conductive power of the bricks to protect the beams from ignition, and the equally dangerous practice of allowing the ends of beams to be separated from flues by the thickness of a single brick, are the sources of most of the fires ascribed to defective flues. Safety can be assured only by using iron or stone in proximity to all chimneys. and now that iron beams are as cheap as wooden, there is no excuse for not employing them.

The Army in the War.

A generation has passed since the Adjutant-General's Department has had the statistics of a war to present, and Gen. Con-BIN's current annual report accordingly gains in interest over the reports of his predecessors.

It appears that in August last the regular army reached a strength of 2,323 officers and 56,365 men, and the volunteers a strength of 8,785 officers and 207,244 men. The aggregate was 274,717 officers and men, and a remarkable fact is that the total of deaths from all causes between May 1 and Sept. 30, reported up to Oct. 3, was only 107 officers and 2,803 men, or an aggregate of 2,910. When we consider the extent and splendor of the results achieved by this war, the prestige of our arms and the territory we have added to the country, when we remember also the previous dread of the results of summer campaigning in the Antilles, this low death rate for our vio torious army seems to us perhaps the most striking record in this report.

The forces sent to Manila up to the end of October numbered 740 officers and 17,623 men. The strength of the Porto Rico army in August was 641 officers and 16,332 men while Gen. SHAFTEB had in Cuba rather more than that. To Hawali we sent in July 57 officers and 1,464 men. Up to Sept. 17 we had sent home from Cubs 1,163 Spanish officers, 20,974 enlisted men, 831 women, 848 children, 21 priests and 27 sisters of charity.

During the fiscal year reported upon there were 24.248 enlistments and 5.273 reënlistments in the regular army, and over 40,000 "volunteer enlistments to make up the quota of State troops." About three out of every four applicants were re jected, and of the 29,521 accepted 24,490 were native born, or 87 per cent., and all the others were naturalized citizens. In every sense of the word, then, our regular army is an army of Americans, and we can take the more pride on that account in its splendid achievements.

As to the increase in the line of the arm made necessary by the past year's experience and by our new acquisitions, Gen. Corbin would accomplish it by adding the required number of regiments "organized as are those now in ser vice." with an additional First Lieutenant for each troop, battery and company, adding also a Lieutenant-General, two Major-Generals and four Brigadiers. For the staff he would not recommend any radical reorganization, holding that it did well in the civil war and the Indian campaigns, and that "when the work of the staff departments in this war is more fully understood it will receive the approval of military men and of the people generally." Still, he admits that there can be improvements in

the staff in many ways. That Congress will be disposed to liberal appropriations for the army, in view of its splendid record during the war with Spain, we cannot doubt. Yet possibly it may be he was safe when declared out, is portance in its day as are his later dis-found best to do little more for a while "some, expression of feeling?" It coveries now, That was announced in than to retain the present number of en-

listed men, leaving their reorganization into agreater number of regiments for consideration after the volunteer forces shall have been mustered out.

The Sons of Calamity.

Our old friends, the Populists, are fading away rapidly. The State elections in Alabama, Georgia, and Arkansas showed that the number of the faithful was dwindling in the South. The elections last week showed that the brethren in the West are growing weak in the knees. The Populists blossom in adversity, but they cannot stand prosperity. Kansas, which has been for some years the main Populist asylum, is again clothed in its right mind. The crops voted the Republican ticket. In Nebraska, where the Populists had gobbled most of the Fusion State ticket, the Populist strength has perceptibly declined. In North Dakota the sons of calamity have been well drubbed.

In the South the fall of Populism may be ascribed to the similarity or identity of Populism and what BEN TILLMAN calls the new Democracy," born at Chicago in 1896. There the Democrats profit by the Populist decadence. In the West the Republicans profit. Good times and the promise of better are fatal to Populism, which is a hodgepodge of socialism and crank finance, and derives its main strength from the dissatisfaction of the unprosperous in hard times. For the Kansas Populists have been doing so well in their private affairs that their continuance as a party of doleful dumps is absurd. For the incorrigible among them, the Democratic party, as the party of discontent, of socialistic aspirations, of unsound financial ideas, violent remedies and property hating tendencies, seems destined to be the natural home.

But, few and faithful, the true Populist transcendentalists will cluster around the Hon, WHARTON BARKER and the Hon, IGNA. TIUS DONNELLY, whose campaign for 1900 began some months ago.

We are constrained to observe, with a mind to the dignity of the Empire State and the best interests of the Republican party, that the next Senator from New York should be some other aspirant than the steady friend, ally, and associate of the deprayed PULITZER, Dr. DE-PEW. Dr. DEPEW, for probably the most unfortunate of reasons, has for years sustained that relation to the nefarious World, going and coming as PULITZER beckoned. The efforts now to have Dr. DEPEW made Senator render it desirable to consider other men who are free from the taint.

THE SENTIMENT FOR EXPANSION.

The Victory in the Late Election Due to It To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You are altogether right in attributing Tuesday's great victory for honest money to the popular sentimeat in favor of expansion. No one who traveiled through the far West during the late campaign, and more particularly over the States beyond the Mississippi, has any doubts on that matter. When President McKinley went to the Omaha Exposition, this prevailing and enthusiastic sentiment was made so manifest to him, that it was evident to all who came in contact with him that he was strengthened greatly in the purpose to hold the Philippines and to cling tenaciously to all the positions taken by our Peace Commissioners at Paris. I may even say that the revelation of popula feeling made to him during that memorable ourney determined finally the attitude which our representatives at Paris will assume to the very end. It made clear to him the course demanded by the broadest and most earnest

public sentiment. We shall hold the Philippines. The consequence of this expansion, appealing so powerfully to the pride and imagination of the American people, will be similar to that which has followed the imperial development of England. It will extend and broaden the pubite vision and give new and greater dignity to our politics, and bring into public life abler and arger men. Already it has eliminated the freesilver peril in the States where it was worst, and putinto men's minds a conception of more comprehensive polities. They are uplifted by the thought that America has now become a great world power, and that questions involving the development of civilization in the next entury have entered into our politics. The cheap appeals of petty demagogues will no longer get a hearing. They are outclassed by events: bigger and sincerer men are required by public opinion. The people will have more important things to think about than Bryanite or Clevelandite carping and growling. The bear party in politics is down; the bull party

Do you think I exaggerate? Go through the West, and, as I have said, more particularly the far West, where the spirit of Americanism has its most unrestrained and genuine expression, and you will think differently. Where Theodore Roosevelt most the representative of the national sentiment kindled by the victory over Spain? It is not New York; it is the West. Even here, as Croker says, his election was due to his share in winning that victory, and his expression of that national sentiment in his words nd character. He is the new America embodied. I do not wonder that Dewey telegraphed congratulations to him from the Philippines, and the Admiral expressed the eling of all his fleet. All America rejoiced. You write of Watterson's elegy over the death

"tariff reform." "murdered" by Cleveland. Let him sing rather a song of exultation over the close of an era of sham polities. The wretched episode begun in 1884 is closed. have entered upon an era in which even the memory of that reactionary period will pass away from the minds of men engaged with the onsideration of genuine politics of worldwide New Your, Nov. 12. WEST.

Navies of England, Russia and France. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There

Russia and France combined would be a match

statistics, which are the latest official figures on the subject, show otherwise. Taking battleships first, Britain is credited with 52 ready for otion this year, as compared with 38 in 1893 and 45 in 1896. France, on the other hand, has only 27 against Britain's 52. Of armored cruisers Britain possesses 18 immediately available while France has 9. Britain has 95 protected cruisers while France has 30. As to unprocted cruisers, Britain owns 16, and France 16, Britain is deficient in torpedo boats, having only 70 as against 120 owned by France. But in destroyers she is immeasurably superior with 100. France having only 13. Taking the list as a whole, it will be found that Britain has a total of about 350 ships of war ready for any sudden emergency and that France has 140. Size is another test that must be applied, and here her superiority becomes very evident. France has no larger battleship than 12.000 tons. Rossit's highest scale is under 13,000 tons, while Germany stops at 11,000 tons. In 1894 Britain launched the Royal Sovervign, having a displacement of 14,150 tons. Since then vessels of the same and of larger dimensions have been added to her fleet, including the Ramillies and her four sister ships of 14,200 tons, and nine of the Magnificent class, each with a displacement of 15,000 tons, Besides exceeding the battleships of most of the other powers in size, the British vessels also excel in speed and coal endurance.

As for the cruisers, while England has as only 70 as against 120 owned by France.

in size, the British vessels also excel in speed and coal endurance.

As for the cruisers, while England has as many ready for use as France. Russia and Germany combined, the circumstance should be noted in addition that more than fifty of them can ateam twenty knote an hour.

All the statistics to which attention has already been called relate to the fleets "in being," The sum of the whole matter is that, including vessels built, building and projected Britain has 6th battleships and 145 cruisers, as against 35 and 75, respectively, possessed by France and 22 and 21 by Russia. It is stated that preparations have been made for any emergency and that the word "mobilize" placed on the wires will be a signal for a remarkabe display of Britain's resources and strength. wires will be a signal for a remarkable display of Britain's resources and strength. New York, Nov. 10. POWMAL AFLIX.

THE GREAT CITIES OF THE UNITED STAYES AND OF THE WORLD,

The Growth of American Cities Since The Capitals of Other Nations

WARRINGTON, Nov. 12 .- In one of the annuals for 1898 there is printed a tabular statement of the population of the leading cities of the United States as estimated by the Mayors of the cities enumerated on the 1st day of January, 1898. The estimates for the fifteen leading cities are here given in their order, and also their population in 1890 according to the United States census. The Greater New York of course includes Brooklyn, Long Island City.

Cup. Jan. I, 1834. 1800. Greater New York 8,850,000 2,800,00 Chicago 1,250,000 1,009,8t Philadelphis 1,250,000 1,046,9t St. Louis 650,000 451,77 Baltimore 625,270 434,44 Boston 550,000 464,47 Chedmati 400,000 298,00 Buffalo 385,000 255,60 Cleveland 385,000 268,60 San Francisco 350,000 208,60 Detroit 320,000 242,00 New Orleans 300,000 242,00 Pittsburg 290,000 285,400 Millwarkee 275,000 304,46	Williamsburg,		
Newark 250,000 181,85	City. Greater New York Chicago Philadelphia St. Louis Baldimore Boston. Cincinnati. Buffalo. Cleveland. San Francisco. Detroit New Orleans. Pittsburg	Estimates Pop. Jan. 1, 1828, 5, 850,000 1,800,000 620,000 620,000 400,000 889,000 885,000 820,000 820,000 820,000	Pepulation 1890. *2,800,000 1,046,944 451,770 484,486 448,477 290,968 255,864 201,355 208,967 242,059 242,059 238,617 704,448
*Partially estimate			181,850
		*Partial	ly estimated.

Some of these estimated gains in the period

of eight years since the last Government census was taken are hardly warranted when compared with the gains made by the same towns in the full ten years between 1880 and 1890, as it is improbable that agricultural and commercial conditions since 1890 have favored a more rapid increase than prior to that date. For instance, one of the most phenomenal strides ever made by any city of this country was that of Chicago, which showed a gain in 1890 of 583,635 from the previous census of 1880. The foregoing estimate would have us believe that she had broken that record and had gone 100,redible. It is far more likely that Greater New

she had broken that record and had gone 100,000 better in less than eight years, which is increased in the Greater New York has come nearer the increase estimated than Chicago. An examination of the increase in the Greater New York territory between 1880 and 1880 develops the fact that what now constitutes Greater New York city increased in round numbers about 625,000 in the ten years, or 28,000 more than the great gain shown by Chicago. If we include such towns as Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark, all practically belonging to one centre of population, the total increase of this entire urban district is found to exceed 750,000, nearly twice as much as the great city of London increased in the same period, with all its vast area. But without these New Jersey adjuncts it will be perceived that the Greater New York will show wind, and considering the more serious effect of the recent depression in the West, it is entirely probable that New York will show greater gross gains than Chicago when the census of 1800 is taken.

Among the Western cities it seems most likely that St. Louis will more closely approximate to the estimate of her Mayor than any of the others, but it is not likely that this solid, rapid-growing city will show more than his estimated figures when the census of 1800 is taken. Between 1870 and 1880, St. Louis increased but 35,654, but in the ten years unding with 1880 the national census also be the remarkable gain of 101,252, making the hours that it is not likely that St. Louis will retain that position in 1400, but to show 650,000 then she must make an aggregate gain in the ten years of 186,000, but to show 650,000 then she must make an aggregate gain in the ten years of 186,000, whereas Baltimore's gain in eight years of 181,000, which is nearly double that made by her in the preceding decade.

The estimate for Baltimore is probably excessive, as it claims a gain in eight years of 181,000, which is nearly double that made by her in this late. The second of the propagate of 1800,000 people, even a confidence somewhat surprising to the outside world. It is, nevertheless, almost certain that in 1900 the population of Detroit will be under 300,000. It would have to make a gain of 115,000 to reach the Mayor's estimate, whereas the total gain in 1800 was 89,538. The estimate from Milwaukee is a very reasonable one, and about on the line of its ratio of gain in the last decade. he last decade.

The estimate for Philadelphia is also based

one, and about on the line of its ratio of gain in the last decade.

The estimate for Philadelphia is also based upon common sense as well as statistics. Philadelphia showed a net gain in 1850 of 180,794. As it is likely her ratio of increase will be considerably greater in the present decade, it is almost certain that the Quaker city will approximate to 1.350,000 copulation in 1960. The Mayor of Boston thinks there were 550,000 people in that town at the beginning of this year, which indicates a gain of 102,000 in the eight years. It is an overestimate, as Boston gained only 83,000 in the previous ten years. In 1850, however, the gain for ten years was shown to be 112,000, but it is understood this included some adjacent cities taken into the city by legislative act after the previous census. Buffalc's Mayor estimates for a gain of 135,000 in the eight years, which is too high, although it is certain that it will show a surprising increase when the census of 1900 is taken. The claims for San Francisco, Pittsburg and Newark are moderate, and, unless there is a remarkable and unexpected falling off from past returns, the actual figures of the census will more than bear them out.

I find Washington estimated at 280,000, which includes the entire District of Columbia. That is about the gain the capital city will ahow in 1800. It is not included in the fifteen cities above tabulated, but I introduce it here for the purpose of comparing it with the capitals of other countries. In 1850 Washington in population was the fourteenth city in the country. If the estimates of the Mayors are anywhere near correct it will be the seventeenth city in 1900.

Among the capitals of all nations, numbering fifty-seven of autenomous States, Washington stands twenty-sixth. But there is one petuliarity about this matter that, while the capital of the United States is merely one of our fourth-rate cities, the capitals of the sord, excepting seven, are the United States, Canada, Nicarugua; Bolivia, Italy, Holland, China and New Zealand.

eems to be an idea that the naval power of for that of Great Britain. The following Capital City.

	STATE OF THE OWNER, THE
Frauce Parts	4.447.0
Dernight	
Austria	Beid 5
Austria Vieupa	100
Russia St. Petersburg	19月本第4月
China Bakin	1,000,4
China Pekin	1,000,0
Turkey Constantinople	873,5
British IndiaCalcutta	840,1
Brazil Hio Janeiro	800.0
Argentina	700.0
BelgiumBrussels	507.1
Hardware the	
Victoria (Australia)Melucurae	600,8
A SCHOOL STATE OF THE STATE OF	490,0
Spain Madrid	472,2
Italy	451.0
New South Wales Sydney	843,8
Edition Calve	848.1
Mexico Mexico	329,5
Dennikri Crypon haaran	
PortugalLabon.	B12,4
weden	897,6
Switten Arrest Digca noim	264.5
CoreaBeoul	250.0
Hantiago	250.0
Extract management	232,0
United States Wash tueton	280.8
Gruguay Montevidea,	22 0
PersiaTeheran	
am	210,0
70 But	200,0
uba Havana	198,2
	180.4
	160.0
NOTWAY	151.2
HOTOCCO Fax	140.0
Milital Australia Ad 1914a	183.0
dombta	
reco Athena.	110,0
Power	107,2
Pers. Lima	103,6
anzibarZanzibar	90,0
Scuidor Quite	80.0
Veniezuria	71.0
Stanto Italia in Consequence Chila Institution	65.0
Jane Colony Cane Town	20000
Lighanistan Cabel	60.00
Justine Brighton	
Danada Ottawa	40.0
witnesday of the control of the William of the control of the cont	44.0
witzerland Barne	44.0

South African Rep Liberia Oranga Free State.

Orange Free State. Bloem-fontein.

This list is believed to include a mous Government in the world; by number in doubt, like Kenaul, is Monaco, which are said to be independent, on the interwhich are independent, but ther tistles at all trustworthy concern number of capitals, like Calcutts Havans, Manils, and perhaps one ers, are not technically capitals of Governments, but they are the sea propies. In fact, Budapest is a peoples. In fact, Budapest is a ernment which administers the affairs of those peoples. In fact. Budapest is as much the capital of Austro-Hungary as Vienna. Calcuna, also, is perhaps as much entitled to be called the capital of an autonomous Government as Melbourne, although the Indian Government is on a different footing with the home country from the regular Australian colonies. But all of them, together with Canada, have really autonomous Governments; that is to say, they govern themselves.

mous Governments; that is to say, they govers themselves.

Although it is the capital of one of the three or four most potent nations that ever oristed, it will be noted that Washington takes rather a low station among the capitals of to-day. But asside from the great commercial capitals of Europe, Washington is nevertheless about as promising as any in the list. It's growth is health, even without the stimulus and aid of manufactures or interior trade. It is a capital or manufactures or interior trade. It is a capital pure and simple, one of the most beautiful in the world, and in a century it will undoubtedly be without a peer in this respect. That it will eventually become a very large city is certain but of course it can never compete with the great searort towns of the country nor with several of the interior cities with their vast ramifications of trade. There is a steady unfur her of wealthy people from all sections of the courtry, who seek homes at the capital become all quarters. It will perhaps to come the center of the social and inshlound life of the nation. The ratio of its increase population will become more and more rap until it outstrips all others except perhap until it outstrips all others except perhaps the center of our of our greater commercial cities three or four of our greater commercial cities three or four of our greater commercial cities. LESLIE J. PERRY

The Origin and Early History of Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As long ago as 1852 Herbert Spencer, referring to those who at that time so cavallerly rejected the theory of evolution as not adequately supported by facts, said that they "seem quite to forget that their own theory is supported by no facts at all. Like the majority of men who are born to a given belief, they demand the most rigorous proof of any adverse belief, but assume that their own needs none." As to the vast antiquity of the human race

there can no longer in unprejudiced minds remain any doubt whatever. From Sir Charles Lyell, the most famous geologist of the century who states that "the 3,000 or 4,000 years of the historical period do not furnish us with any appreciable measure for calculating the number of centuries," to Sir John Evans, who presided at last year's meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science held in Toronto, and whose inaugural address is still fresh in the memory, the most eminent authorities are in accord. In the field of archesology, as in those of geology and palmontology.

authorities are in accord. In the field of archaology, as in those of geology and palmontology, there have been astonishing results, such as were brought to light by the recent excavations at Niepur. Much, of course, remains to be determined, but, whatever conclusion may eventually be reached by selentists and enlighted theologians, it is certain that we can never return to the Adam and Eve legend, with its correlative doctrine of a 6,004-year-old world for one of about 8,000 years, according to the chronology of the Septungint).

It is now about a quarter of a century sines the pagan source of this and other episodes in the early chapters of Genesis was definitely traced by the late George Smith of the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities in the British Museum, and since that fine the important discoveries made by Profs. Savee, Boscawen, Pinches, Delitzsch, Schrader, Oppert and other distinguished Assyriologists have completely revolutionized traditional views recarding the origin and early history of man. Even evangelical Christianity is beginning to yield, and there are some among your correspondents who might profitably peruse the chapter entitled "The Babylonian Element in Genesis." in Prof. Savee's great work, "The Higher Criticism and the "erdict of the Monuments." who is published by the Sectory for Fromer—Christian Knowledge, or "The Bible and the Monuments." by Prof. W. S. Chad Boscawen, or the three chapters on the fall of man in "The Warfare of Science and Theology in Christendom." by our present Ambassador to Germany.

A curious illustration of the shifts to which some writers are reduced in a desperate effort "to keep one eye upon fact and the other on Genesia." will be found in "The Bible in the Light of To-Day" (1898), by Dr. Charles Crosegh, an English theologian. The author informs us that men may have existed on the earth before "Adam" (which we now know is simply the common Babylonian word for man"; but, if so, they were an irresponsible, inferior race of beings, not formed in the

From an Indignant New England Veteran TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: New Engand people who are not afflicted with study conservatism are more and more inclined to ask the newsboy for a copy of THE SUN rather than for any one of their own dailies. Save one, whose editorial utterances are in harmony with that aggressive Americanism that has given us two-thirds of our domain, there is no fair exponent of the sentiment of the people within our city limits.

A pro-Spanish sentiment, venomous with inreasoning criticism of our War Department. breathes out its hate and plays into the hands of demagogues who have only their partisan ends in view.

Probably at no period of the civil war was

Copperheadism more insolent in its treatment of the Administration. Your correspondent of the Administration. Your correspondent was a private soldier and later an officer in the Union army, and recalls very easily the mad assaults made upon the motives and methods of President Lincoln. Secretary Stanton, and others connected with the different departments of the service, and I am free to say that the sam judgments passed upon the present Administration remind the majority of the veterans of the foolish distribes flung at the reputations of patriotic officials a generation ago. I have recently taken using to visit several military camps. Camp Wikoff among them, making careful inspections from the stand-point of a veteran, and I must affirm that, so far as suffering and actual hardships are concerned, very great improvement was noticeable as compared with the situation during the first two years of the civil war.

I was impressed with the fact that the fault was most with the War Department, whose subplies seemed far superior to what we received, but was due, so far as any existed, to the inexperience of the untrained volunteers, brave and ongal though they were, and in great measure to incompetent regimental officers.

Then, acain, shame upon us if 70,000,000 Americans cannot give good, orderly government, or at least protection, to a few millions of Filininos, for whom Major-Gen, Marritt has such regard, as recently expressed by him.

The question of Cain is out of place on the lips of Americans, and the oppressed in every suncratition and tyranay cursed land have a valid claim upon the Angle-Saxon race for reasonable protection.

In our national childhood we were impotent to extend the zone of civil and religious liberty, but we now have a giant's strength, and we company the white sails of our commerce into every sea. Our victories, recently obtained, have given us the grip of Britain's hospitable hand, loosened the shackles of millions of Spanish slaves, and scared the Carrinton frantic alpead for universal disarmament. We have won the respect of the word; let us keep it by nalling the flag o was a private soldier and later an officer in the

Statistical and Personal. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUM-Sir: Can you inform me how tall Col. Theodore Roosevelt is ? P. L. M.

Five feet, eight inches and a quarter, and he's a man, every quarter inch of him

Human Lobsters.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HUN-Mr. I have noticed some discussion in your columns about the origin of the term "lobeler" as applied to a man, but I have seen none that was correct. Brisfly, it originated in England, and is one of Tommy Alkina's sobriquets, derived from his red uniform. DE WHLELEY. NEW YORK.

Pneumonia in the Street Care. To the Epiron of The Son-Sir: Will you kindly call the attention of the managers of the surface railcast to the very dangerous practice of opening the front doors for passengers during cold weather? Even the present weather is felt very much by delicate people.

Rew York, Roy. 12,